

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME V.

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EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

BY
W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

For the information of a large class of citizens who have more recently than others arrived at an age to take part in the scenes of active life, and may be inclined to ask "Who is Gen. W. H. Harrison?" We subjoin a brief sketch of his character and services, which we derive from a contemporary journal. Few living patriots can produce a title so strong to the gratitude and affection of their fellow-citizens.

General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was born on the ninth day of February, 1773, in Charles City county, Virginia, at the family seat on the James river, called Berkley, about seven miles below Richmond. His father was Benjamin Harrison, a lineal descendant of the celebrated General of that name, who held a commission in the parliamentary armies during the English civil wars, and who for his devotion to the republican principles, perished on the scaffold. Benjamin Harrison was a distinguished citizen of Virginia, much honored and highly trusted by his fellow-citizens. He was brother-in-law of Peyton Randolph, the first President of Congress, and was himself a member of that body during the years 1774, '75, and '76. It was principally through his influence that John Hancock was chosen to preside over the Congress, as successor to Peyton Randolph. He was Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House when the Declaration of Independence was finally agreed to; and his signature is borne upon that celebrated document. Having retired from Congress, he was elected a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, over which body he presided, as Speaker, until 1782, when he was elected Governor of the State.

Benjamin Harrison died poor, leaving three sons, of whom William H. Harrison was the youngest. At his father's death he was a minor, and was left by his father's will to the guardianship of Robert Morris, the celebrated financier. He had selected the practice of medicine as a profession, and was diligently pursuing his studies with that object, at Hampden Sydney College, when the disasters of the Indian war on the North-western frontier, and the call for men and officers for the defence of the settlers, induced him to enter into the military service. His guardian would have dissuaded him from the determination, but Washington, his father's friend, approved of it, and gave him a commission of ensign in the first regiment of United States Artillery, then stationed at Fort Washington, on the present site of the city of Cincinnati, and under the command of Gen. St. Clair, Governor of the north-west Territory, and commander-in-chief of the military forces in that section of the country.

As soon as he received his commission, young Harrison, who was at this time but 19 years of age, hastened to join his regiment, and arrived at Fort Washington shortly after the disastrous defeat of St. Clair, near the head waters of the Wabash. This was a time of great danger and alarm. Shortly after his arrival at Fort Washington, he was appointed to command the escort of a train of pack-horses, bound for Fort Hamilton, some twenty or thirty miles north of Fort Washington; which difficult service he performed with such credit as to attract the particular notice of the commander-in-chief.

In 1792, Harrison was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in 1793, he joined the new army under General Wayne. His spirit, enterprise and sagacity soon attracted the notice of that able commander, who appointed him one of his aids-de-camp, in which difficult and responsible post he served during the war. His services, especially at the battle of the Maumee Rapids, by which the contest was brought to a close, are mentioned with emphasis in General Wayne's official account of the victory. After the close of the war, Harrison was promoted to the rank of Captain, and was placed in command at Fort Washington, the most important post in the western country. While in this command, he married a daughter of John C. Symmes, the founder of the Miami settlement; a lady in whom he has ever found a faithful and affectionate companion.

In 1797, Harrison resigned his commission in the army, and was appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory, and ex-officio Lieutenant Governor. The next year the North-western Territory entered the second grade of Territorial Government, and became entitled to a Congressional delegate. Gen. Harrison was chosen to fill this important station. He remained in Congress only one year, but during that time he rendered very essential service to his constituents.

As the law then stood, the public lands could only be purchased in tracts of four thousand acres; a very great hardship upon the poor settlers, who were thus obliged to purchase at second-hand, and at an enhanced price. Harrison brought this subject before Congress, and moved a committee to consider it. Of that committee he was himself appointed chairman; the only instance, it is believed, in which such an honor has been conferred upon a Territorial delegate. He made a report, accompanied by a bill, authorizing the public lands to be sold in alternate half and quarter sections; that is, in alternate tracts of 320, and 120, and 160 acres. The report attracted great attention, as did Harrison's speech in support of it, but the bill was very vehemently opposed. It passed the House, however, by a large majority. In the Senate the resistance was so great that at length a committee of conference was appointed. Harrison was one of the committee, and finally a compromise was agreed to, by which the public lands were to be sold in alternate whole and half sections, that is, in alternate tracts of 640, and 320 acres. This was a great improvement upon the former law; and as at this time settlers began to flow rapidly into Ohio, its beneficial results were instantly felt.

At this session of Congress, a bill was passed for dividing the North-west Territory. Ohio became a Territory by itself, while all the rest of the North-western country, including the existing States of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and the Territory of Wisconsin, was created into a new Territory, by the name of Indiana. After the purchase of Louisiana, that vast country was annexed to the Indian Territory, and so remained for some time. Of this new Territory Gen. Harrison was appointed Governor. He became, by virtue of his appointment, Superintendent of Indian affairs within his jurisdiction, and in addition, he was appointed sole Commissioner for treating with the Indians. We have not room to go into a detail of his territorial administration. Suffice it to say, that he was re-appointed, from time to time, for fourteen years, always at the express request of the inhabitants. His station as Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Indian Commissioner involved him in complicated negotiations and disputes with the celebrated Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet, the details of which, if we had room for them, would be highly interesting. These troubles at length resulted in the expedition to Tippecanoe, by which the schemes of the Shawnee chiefs were broken up, and their forces dissipated.

At the breaking out however, of the war with Great Britain, in 1812, all the dangers of an Indian war were renewed and aggravated, and that danger became imminent when the inefficient conduct of Gen. Hull, upon the Detroit frontier, became generally known. A large body of volunteers was organized in Kentucky, for the protection of the North-western frontier, and General Harrison whose conduct in the Tippecanoe affair, had been highly approved throughout the whole Western country, was sent for by Governor Scott, to advise and aid in their organization and disposition. While in Kentucky, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, orders came from Washington, placing a part of these troops under his command, for the protection of the Indian Territory. The rest were ordered to concentrate, for the purpose of marching to the aid of Gen. Hull. In the mean time, letters were received from Gen. Scott, complaining greatly of the inefficiency of Hull, and expressing an earnest wish that Harrison might command the expected reinforcement.

The Kentucky volunteers concurred in this wish; but a difficulty existed, inasmuch as, his commission from the United States did not authorize him to take the command of any troops except those intended to operate within the bounds of his jurisdiction, which at that time embraced only Indiana and Illinois, Missouri and Michigan having been before this time erected into separate Territories. In this dilemma, Governor Scott called together a caucus of influential persons, among whom were Mr. Shelby, Governor elect, Henry Clay, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Thos. Todd Judge of the Federal Circuit Court. In conformity to their advice, Governor Scott gave Harrison a brevet commission of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and placed the detachment marching for Detroit under his command. This appointment was received with universal applause, especially as the surrender of Hull now became known, and General Harrison put the troops instantly in motion, and advanced through Ohio towards the seat of war. In the mean time however, letters came from Washington, written in ignorance of the surrender of Hull and of the doings in Kentucky, appointing General Winchester to the command of the forces marching to Detroit. Having by this time advanced far into Ohio, relieved Fort Wayne, which had been besieged by the Indians, and destroyed the Indian towns on the Wabash, Harrison surrendered the command to General Winchester, much to the regret of the Kentucky volunteers, whom he had great difficulty in persuading to submit to their new commander.

Proper representations having been made at Washington, in a short time, and greatly to the satisfaction of the soldiers, despatches arrived, appointing General Harrison Commander-in-chief of the North-western army, and granting him the amplest powers for the conduct of the war.

It is impossible here, to give any detailed account of the two campaigns of the North-western army, which resulted in the recovery of Michigan, and the annihilation of the British army of Upper Canada, at the battle of the Thames.

These campaigns were conducted in the midst of the greatest difficulties and embarrassments, but at length resulted in a complete triumph. General Harrison was the only American general during that war, who penetrated to any considerable distance into the Canadian territory, or who gained a decisive victory upon British ground. Those who wish to read the details of these campaigns will find them,

with many interesting particulars, in a little volume published by Weeks & Jordan, of Boston, under the title of "The People's Presidential Candidate, being the Life of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio," a book to which we are indebted for the materials of this sketch.

After resigning his commission in the army Gen. Harrison was appointed a Commissioner to treat with the Indians, and he took a leading part in the two treaties of Greenville and of Detroit, by which a final settlement was made of our relations with the North-western tribes. In 1816, he was elected Representative to Congress to fill a vacancy, for the next two years. While a member of the House, he principally exerted himself with regard to two great measures; one, a reform of the militia system, in which, unfortunately he failed; the other, the relief, by the granting of pensions, to the veteran soldiers of the Revolution, and of those wounded or disabled in the late war, in which he succeeded.

In 1824, he was elected from the State of Ohio to the U. S. Senate, and being appointed chairman of the committee on Military affairs, in the place of General Jackson, who had resigned, he devoted himself to the duties of that station, besides giving much labor to a consolidation of the pension acts, and the passage of a uniform law to embrace the cases of all those who should be deserving of this sort of justice from their country.

In 1828, Gen. Harrison was appointed by President Adams Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Columbia. He arrived at Bogota, and entered on the duties of his mission, but was presently recalled by Gen. Jackson.

Since his return from South America, he has lived retired upon his farm at North Bend. Having never been rich, and having spent a large part of his property in the service of his country, as a means of providing for those dependent upon him, and supporting that plain but ample hospitality in which he has ever indulged, he accepted the office of Clerk of the Courts for the country in which he resides. In the same way, and for similar reasons, ex-President Monroe accepted the office, and discharged the duties of a Justice of the Peace, a respectable and independent course, which the rich and luxurious may ridicule, but which no true republican can fail to approve.

In 1835, without any previous concert or arrangement, and without the assistance of any party Machinery, General Harrison was unexpectedly brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency, he received a larger vote than the entire Opposition had been able to muster at either of the previous elections since that of 1828.

In every public station which he has hitherto held, whether as Territorial Governor, Indian Commissioner, Major General in the Army, Representative in Congress, Senator in Congress, or foreign Minister, he has discharged the duties of it with determined zeal and untiring industry; and more yet, with a patriotic self-devotion, and an inflexible honesty, which after all, are the best qualifications for public office.

From the New York Evening Post.

When we have been asked by persons who are not politicians, as well as by some who are, whether we look forward to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, our answer has been that we expect it as confidently as we do the coming Christmas. Indeed, it is hard to conceive how any other impression could find place in a mind which has looked at all into the history of parties, or studied with the least attention the political aspect of the times. It is true, the whigs have been visited by brilliant visions, and are indulging in extravagant prophecies of success, but we can discover nothing in their facial fury, beyond an outpouring of the merest rhapsody and conjecture.

When the same persons who are now candidates for the Presidency were presented to the people in 1836, Mr. Van Buren triumphed over his competitor, by a majority so vast that he could scarcely be said to have felt the force of the opposition. There have been no indications since then, to induce us to think that the majority has cast its political faith, or that the great body of the people are not as much attached as ever they were to the simple and benevolent doctrines of the democratic creed.

We do not forget that the whigs have displayed their usual fertility in devising new means for winning the democracy from their ancient faith, that they have raised new battle cries, that they have discovered a host of new virtues, a multiplicity of rare endowments in their fledgeling candidate, that they have sunk their principles in a vulgar shout, that they have mechanically worked themselves into a fit of enthusiasm, and that they are moving all the powers of earth to spring a defeat upon the administration at Washington. We do not forget this, nor do we forget that the mercurial temperaments of the whigs have been excited just as strongly before, when, as the event proved, they had no more reasonable prospect of success.

Many new topics upon which they relied have already proved disastrous, rather than otherwise, to the designs with which they were started. At a very early period of the contest, a studied attempt was made upon the virtue of mechanics and working men, by showing that the policy of the administration would reduce the wages of labor. Speeches, grossly erroneous, both in their imputations and arguments, were industriously spread over the country, and for some weeks very little else was heard from the opposition journals besides

weepings and wailings over the destitute and miserable condition into which all who worked with their hands, were very soon to be plunged. The poor laborers, however, survived, and the result of the discussion has been a firmer conviction on their parts that the apologists of an expanded credit system are their worst foes, and the advocates of a sound currency their best friends. To the extent that our own observation goes, we find the laboring classes more devoted than ever to the salutary doctrines of impartial legislation and equal rights.

Not long after this, the attack was shifted to the farmers. This class were to be made whigs, because Providence, unusually kind in its dispensation towards the earth, had blessed it with abundant harvests, which, in connection with certain artificial causes, had depressed the price of grain. This was a terrible calamity, with which the administration was to be charged. This was the result of the witty machinations of Mr. Van Buren. Not content with controlling the office holders of the country, he had laid violent hands upon a character spoken of by Swift, (the clerk of the weather.) He had directed the course of the sun; he had bottled up the winds; he had controlled the rains; he had kept afar-off the frost; he had stayed the drought; he had dispersed the tempest; he had caused the land to shed its increase, and for this daring impiety he was to be turned over to utter reprobation and contempt. But the farmers, like the mechanics in the former instance, peered too inquisitively into the connection of cause and effect. They saw that Mr. Van Buren had not yet usurped the administration of the dew and the heat; they saw that the teeming fruit trees, and the bursting grain had not taken their cue from Washington, they saw that the reduced prices of their products seemed like a providential arrangement to meet a prevalent distress; and they saw that if beyond this, that price was depressed, they must blame, not the just execution of the powers of the federal government, but the fluctuations of an instable currency and the interposition of a band of heartless speculators. Seeing this, they refused to yield to the flattering invitations of the whigs. They remained in their former faith, preferring an attachment to their principles to the interests of their pockets, and prizeing conscious rectitude above all the allurements of present gain. May those who would undermine their integrity learn from them to exhibit the same devotion to truth.

But the whigs, not only failing in winning the favor of their enemies, have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations in estranging and disgusting many of their friends. The extraordinary double-faced, iniquitous policy which, since the assembling of the Harrisburg Convention, they have seen fit to adopt, has made those among them holding sincerely certain distinct and definite political opinions, suspicious of their honesty, while their fraudulent parades, and deceptive appeals to the passions of the most vulgar of the multitude, has repelled sane and sober men from co-operating with a party which rules upon such miserable resorts. Never were a poor set of men placed in an attitude more ludicrous or contemptible. The party has no declared principles, no plans of future action, no demonstrable policy, and not a single element of strength. Its whole stock in trade is the adulation of a newly found military chief, and the glory of a few forgotten Indian wars is the staple of all its arguments, its appeals, and its confidence. Thus such a party is to work its way into the affections of an intelligent and true-minded constituency, it would be excessively absurd to imagine.

Meanwhile, the democratic party is going on quietly gathering strength. With no internal dissensions to distract the efforts of its adherents, the consistency of its policy, and the temper and justice of its doctrines, are cementing their attachments, while it is constantly adding fresh accessions to their ranks.

From the South Carolinian.

The Celebration of the sixty fourth Anniversary of American Independence in this Town, was the most interesting, and honorable one we have ever witnessed—strongly contrasting with the noisy bacchanalian excitement heretofore too common on the occasion—spirited, mirthful, and joyous, but entirely free from those drunken and riotous scenes so inconsistent with the true character of a freeman, and the celebration of the freedom and independence of the country. It was exceedingly gratifying to see the two Societies, devoted to Temperance, and moral and intellectual improvement, united on this occasion, and jointly laying their appropriate festive offerings on the altar of their country, and with the citizens generally, offering up their prayers and thanksgivings to the Beneficent Author of its manifold blessings. And an example was thus set, and warmly approved by the whole community, as clearly manifested by its general and cordial co-operation, which cannot fail to be productive of much individual happiness, and public good.

Agreeably to the arrangements stated in our last, the Temperance Society and Columbia Lyceum, the Intendant and Wardens, Clergy, Students, Richland Volunteer Rifle Company, and citizens generally united in a long and impressive Procession, in front of the Court House, under the direction of John Bryce, Esq., Capt M. C. Shaffer, and John C. Rider, Esq., Marshals of the day; and, accompanied by an

excellent Band of Music, proceeded to the Methodist Church, where a large and brilliant concourse of ladies also assembled, and the exercises were as follows:

1. Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Betts.
 2. Singing, Ode No. 1, by the Choir:
- For Freedom a national anthem be swelling,
All praise to the Giver, the Lord, the Most High!
We'll join in the praise, yea, the praise be ex-celling
For happier Freedom—this Fourth of July

In vain had our National Freedom been granted,
In vain waved the Star-spangled banner on high,
If the soul may be snar'd, and the spirit be daunted,
By a demon of wo on each Fourth of July.

Long he stalk'd unrestrained; o'er the fair land
careering,
He bound in his fetters the noble and high;
But, now, to the rescue! unquailing, unfeared,
We doom him to death on this fourth of July

Down, Down, thou dark spirit! the Lord's our
avenger,
The Temperance Banner is floating on high,
And Freedom's will wave ever on, without danger.

While blending together each Fourth of July.

- 3d. Declaration of Independence, by W. R. Atkinson, Esq.
4. Oration, by E. J. Arthur, Esq.
5. Singing, Ode No. 2, by the Choir:

Away! away! the tempting bowl;
Away! the soul-enslaving snare;
And, Lord! do thou my mind control,
That it discern the poison, there.

There's deep despair within the cup,
Tho' garnish'd o'er with gaudy flowers
Shall I, for one poor sensual sup,
Destroy my reason's glorious powers?

Shall I, for one, poor passing taste,
Debase my being, lose my soul?
No! no! with high resolve, I'll haste,
To sign the pledge against the bowl.

I'll sign the pledge, my freedom, thus,
Accomplish on this glorious day;
Thrice glorious be the day to us,
When shackles of the soul give way!

And man, erect in his own mind,
Can bless his favored land, and free;
And praise the Lord, who gave mankind
Life, light and immortality."

6. Address, by Dr. Laborde.

7. Singing, Doxology, by the Choir.

8. Benediction, by Rev. A. W. Leland, D. D.

The opening Prayer and closing Benediction, were highly appropriate and impressive, the singing and music greatly enhanced the general interest of the occasion; and the Reader and Orators acquitted themselves to the satisfaction, and evidently high gratification of all. The Oration of E. J. Arthur, Esquire, was a highly creditable effort, both in its matter and manner; often eloquent and beautiful, and gracefully and spiritedly delivered; and the Address of Dr. Laborde devoted chiefly to the Temperance cause, and its intimate associations with the occasion, was one of the most able and effective we ever heard, alike in the force of its argument and felicity of its delivery; and, like the Oration of Mr. Arthur, was listened to with profound attention, and approved by frequent and enthusiastic applause.

For the following account of the Dinner we are indebted to the Committee of Arrangements, and fully concur with them in the opinions expressed of it. It was one of the finest we have seen for years, and arranged with a degree of beauty, elegance, and taste, which only woman's delicate hand and exquisite judgment could have so triumphantly accomplished. No intoxicating drink whatever was used during the afternoon; and the cheerful and natural gaiety and good humor which prevailed throughout, showed that no artificial stimulant is necessary to render such occasions as interesting and agreeable, joyous and delightful, as any rational man can desire. And at parting, the general interchange of congratulations, on the rational and happy enjoyment of the day, showed that each one was conscious of deriving a pleasure from such an entertainment, which no bacchanalian revel or artificial stimulant could have given or enhanced—the delightful pleasure of conscious rectitude, a heart innocent and at ease, and overflowing with genuine social feeling, unmingled with any base alloy.

At three o'clock, P. M., the members of the Columbia Lyceum, with a number of citizens and invited guests, sat down to a sumptuous Dinner at Roach's Hotel, prepared in Mr. Roach's best style, and altogether in a manner equally creditable to him, and gratifying to the whole company. B. F. Rawls, Esq., presided, assisted by A. A. Morse, C. Bouknight, and H. C. Brouson, Esqrs. as Vice Presidents. After the Company had partaken of the good things so bountifully and tastefully spread before them, the following toasts were given, and received with great applause:

By Dr. M. Laborde, an invited guest, and the Orator of the Temperance Society. *The Columbia Lyceum:* It has vindicated the policy of its organization. Its excellent effects in this town are acknowledged by all, and it is destined ere long, I trust, to be felt throughout the State.

By Edward S. Arthur, Esq., Orator of

* These Odes, which contributed greatly to the interest of the occasion, were prepared for it, we understand, at the request of the Committee of Arrangements, by the amiable and accomplished lady of the Rev. Mr. Martin—a lady whose highly cultivated mind and polished pen, always devoted to genuine piety and morality, have frequently and greatly contributed to the interest and value of our Southern periodicals, and religious newspapers.

the Day. *Temperance:* The handmaid of health, the mother of morality, the twin sister of religion. Long may our two societies, vie with each other in their efforts to support its cause.

By the Rev. J. J. DuBose, an invited guest. *The Columbia Lyceum:* Regardless of the sneers of willings, they have had the moral courage to set a noble example, that claims the admiration of all who love virtue.

By Col. A. H. Pemberion, an Honorary Member and invited Guest. *The Temperance Society and Columbia Lyceum:* "Brothers in arms" in the great cause of human liberty and virtue. May their march be still onward, "shoulder to shoulder," "conquering and to conquer," till the direst of our country's enemies, Intemperance and Ignorance, are driven from the land.

By Mr. Thomas George. *Dr. Laborde:* Whom Greece or Rome, in the height of their glory, would be proud to own.

By I. C. Morgan, Esq. *Our Guest, Dr. Laborde:* The able advocate of Temperance. The sentiments around our festive board, plainly evince the salutary effects of his eloquence.

By Mr. Wm. Dunn. *Dr. Laborde, one of the Orators of the Day:* We are proud to hail him as the champion of Temperance Liberty.

By Robert Bryce, Esq. *Col. A. H. Pemberion:* The able Editor of the South Carolinian, and the no less able advocate of Temperance, on all suitable occasions.

Col. Pemberion expressed his deep sense of the flattering compliment paid to him, alike in the sentiment itself, the highly respected and estimable source from which it emanated, and the cordial manner in which it had been received by the company; and concluded by giving the following:

The American Standing Army of 300,000 Drunkards: Jealous as our country is of Standing Armies, it can never be visited with any one more dangerous than this.

LOG CABIN.—A writer in a Cincinnati paper, determined not to be out done in what some of the Federalists may esteem *loose-fingo*, says, if Harrison's friends will swear that he is the Log Cabin candidate, the President shall be the shanty candidate; and as for *hard cider*, of which the Federalists have boasted so much, he says it is not to be compared with wholesome and nutritious *sourcrout*. Thus the Federalists are defeated at their own game.

But why has it been said and sung that Gen. Harrison is the humble tenant of a log cabin? No man in the country has lived more luxuriously than Gen. Harrison. The writer to whom we refer asks whether the General ever lived in a log cabin? and answers the inquiry thus:—*Public Advertiser.*

"He never did; from his birth he has been nursed in the lap of ease and affluence; born of one of the most princely, and aristocratic families in the country.—He and his family, son, and son-in-law, have ever fattened in office; and at this time Harrison is in one of the most profitable offices in the State; owner of one of the most princely estates in the west, extending for miles along the banks of the beautiful Ohio. As to his living, there never has been the day in his house when his cellars were not stocked with well racked cider, but with the best of brandies and old-wines. As to log cabins, the only ones he has ever been familiar with, are those of his tenantry, of whom he has a goodly number; and, thinks I, when Harrison editors put pictures of log-cabins in their papers, they should be careful to have a rye-field back of them. So much for the log cabin and hard cider, got up to humbug the farmer and the working man, predicated upon whig opinion of men, expressed a few days since by one of their stump speakers. "That the great body of the people are ignorant fools—easily gulled." I cannot but believe that the people will see through this whig falsehood and trickery, divest this fraud of its petticoat covering, and expose, naked to the world, its spindle-shanked deformity."

Truth Acknowledged.—The New York Star of a late date, a prominent Whig paper, used the following language:

"We are bound to admit that a part and no inconsiderable portion of the Whig party in this State, is tainted, and strongly tainted, with Abolition feelings."

"We fear, from the recent indications, that the Administration at Albany is too much inclined to yield to the influence of Abolitionists, in which case, it will be necessary at all hazards to counteract the influence."

This is a very candid admission. The Whig Administration in the State of New York is so strongly tainted with Abolition as to be under its influence. This is one of the reasons which satisfies Gen. Mum with his alliance with the fauquais.

Size of Newspapers.—It is too much the habit of people to judge of the merits of the newspaper by the quantity rather than the quality of the matter they contain. In this respect they are like a sapient justice of the peace who judged of the merits of the causes presented to his consideration, by throwing the documents connected with each cause into a pair of scales and deciding by their weight. "Thank heaven, this profound test is not universally applied;

A Mrs. HAINES, wife of a mechanic in Tennessee, lately gave birth to four infants, three girls and one boy. We should think Haines would say, he is off!